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INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1A/ [REDACTED] Comment. The following report was prepared for reference use in connection with reports on Inner Mongolian political subjects. The administrative system outlined below dates back to the beginning of the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1912) and has seen some changes in Manchurian Mongolia. It continues, however, in most of the area covered by the Silingol, Ulanchap and Ikechou Leagues, and the terms contained herein occur frequently in information on the Mongols. It must be remembered that the organization is loose and when one official is absent, his subordinate usually assumes his duties, and the line of command depends largely upon the circumstances involved and the nature of any particular issue. In the areas mentioned above the ranks of nobility still hold and are generally hereditary.)

1. Mongolian Banner administrative structure:

JASSAK (see paragraph 10)--Head

-1st Tosalakchi--Vice-head

2nd. Tosalakchi--Vice-head

Jahirokchi--Head Secretary

Meirin (military)--Secretary

Meirin (political)--Secretary

Tamagan Jalan--Head Clerk

~~Bichikchi~~—Clerk

Jalan--District Head

~~Janggi~~--Village Head

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2. The Jassak is the nominal director of political and military affairs in the banner. Only persons of the nobility may succeed to this position; it is usually hereditary, except in the Chahar, Suiyuan Tumet, Hulunbuir and Botha Sections, where the banner heads, called Amban, are appointed by the Chinese Government.

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3. The Tosalakchi are the Jassak's advisers and assistants. When the Jassak is absent, the two Tosalakchi handle the banner affairs. Generally, it is an unwritten law that elderly men who hold the posts of Meirin or Jahirokchi be appointed as Tosalakchi, and the senior official is the First Tosalakchi. In time of peace, the position of Tosalakchi is similar to that of a Vice-Director of political affairs and in time of war, a Vice-Director of military affairs. The Tosalakchi are jointly responsible with the Jassak, and if the Jassak is forced to resign, the Tosalakchi must do likewise. A person cannot assume the position of Tosalakchi unless he is a Taiji (see paragraph 12).
4. The Jahirokchi is the actual director of political and military affairs in the banner, a head secretary to the Jassak in time of peace and the chief-of-staff in time of war. This position is ordinarily filled by one man, but when the necessity arises, a Vice-Jahirokchi may be appointed. This is the highest position a commoner can hold.
5. The Meirin assists the Jahirokchi. Usually there are two Meirin in each banner, one for military affairs and one for political affairs.
6. The Tamagan Jalan is a recording secretary and principally assists the Meirin in charge of political affairs.
7. The Bichikchi is a clerk. The number of Bichikchi in any banner depends on the size and population of the banner. The Bichikchi works under the instructions of the Jahirokchi, Meirin and Tamagan Jalan.
8. The Jalan directs three or four somo (pronounced 'som'), or villages. In time of peace, he is a District Head and in time of war, a battalion commander.
9. The Janggi is a village head. The number of somo in a banner varies from three in the smaller banners to sixty in the larger ones, and depends on the number of

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Tosalakchi () (Chinese: Hsieh-li 協理)
 Jahirokchi () (Chinese: Kuan-ch'i-chang-ching 管旗章京)
 Meirin () (Chinese phoneticization: Mei-lun 梅倫)
 Tamagan Jalan () (Chinese phoneticization: Cha-lan 扎蘭)
 Bichikchi () (Chinese phoneticization: Pi-t'ieh-shih 筆帖或)
 Jalan () (Chinese: San-ling 參領)
 Janggi () (Chinese: Tso-ling 佐領)

11. The following is a list of the Mongolian ranks of nobility and their equivalents

Beile () (Chinese phoneticization: Pei-le 貝勒) Marquis
 Beise () (Chinese phoneticization: Pei-tzu 貝子) Count
 Tushie Kung () (Chinese: Chen Kuo Kung 鎮國公) 1st Baron
 Tosalakchi Kung () (Chinese: Fu Kuo Kung 輔國公) 2nd Baron

12. Holders of the first four ranks are called "wang" and are commonly given the collective title of "Prince" in western publications; the remaining two are called "Kung" and are given the collective title of "Duke". There is also the title of "Hun Chie"

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13. During the Ch'ing Dynasty, the rank of a Mongol was raised by the Emperor when the Mongol performed some meritorious deed, usually military, but a noble's rank was never lowered. In the early days of the Republic of China, the Peiping Government raised all the Mongol nobles one rank for fear they would leave China for Outer Mongolia, which had then declared its independence. Mongols today attach little importance or respect to these titles and differentiate them by calling them Chinese Chin Wang or Chinese Kung.

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